The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, September 6, 1794. Number 419

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

A CHARGE delivered by Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; Preſident of the Court, to the Grand Jury of the County of Allegheny, at Pittſburgh, September 1ſt, 1794.§

THE alarming and awful ſituation of this country, at this time, are too well known to require a ſtatement.—On the part of government, we are now offered a forgiveneſs of all that is paſt, on condition that we ſincerely ſubmit to the exciſe law, and all other laws. The queſtion now is, whether we will accept of the terms propoſed or not.

The deciſion of this queſtion is of ſuch importance, that I am ſure it will receive a ſolemn conſideration from every citizen of a ſober mind. If we accept of the terms, we ſhall have peace. If we reject them, we ſhall have *war*. There is no *medium* between theſe extremes. For, in the preſent ſtate of this country, it is impoſſible to expect from government a repeal of the exciſe law. Government is the *whole* people acting by their repreſentatives. The will of theſe repreſentatives muſt not be extorted by force or fear; otherwiſe thoſe, who thus conſtrain them, exerciſe a tyranny over the reſt of the *people*. We are little more than a ſeventieth part of the United States. We ought not therefore to pretend to dictate laws to the *whole*. But whatever portion we may be, if one law is repealed, at the call of armed men, government is deſtroyed: no law will have any force: every law will be diſobeyed, in ſome part of the union. Government is therefore now compelled to enforce ſubmiſſion to *this* law, or to *none*. The whole force of the United States muſt be exerted to ſupport its authority now or the government of the United States muſt ceaſe to exiſt. *Submiſſion* or *war*, therefore, is the alternative.

War is ſo dreadful a calamity, that nothing can juſtify its admiſſion, but an evil againſt which no other remedy remains. That the colonies, to relieve themſelves from the tyranny of Britain, ſhould have rouſed to war, no man will wonder. They had to acquire the firſt principle of liberty, an equal voice in framing their laws. The ſame was the caſe of France. Its conſtitution was overthrown, and one man had, by inheritance, acquired a power which he could tranſmit to his ſucceſſor, of making laws for the whole nation. But our conſtitution has already ſecured the moſt democratic principles of repreſentation. Our complaint is only againſt the ordinary exerciſe of legiſlation. We have now more than a juſt proportion of repreſentatives. To fill out juſt proportion we may chooſe whom we pleaſe. And we ought not yet to deſpair, that, in a legal manner, we ſhall receive redreſs, for every juſt complaint. The principles of liberty are compleatly eſtabliſhed in our conſtitution. Thoſe principles are, that the will of a *majority* ſhould controul the *few*. We wiſh now for a liberty deſtructive of thoſe principles, which we formerly fought, and the French now fight, to eſtabliſh. Our complaint is, that the *many*, have not *yet* repealed a law at the requeſt of the *few*, and therefore we raſhly propoſe *war*.

If we determine on *war*, look forward to the conſequences. Either we ſhall *defeat* the United States; or the United States will *ſubdue* us. If the United States ſubdue us; we ſhall, at the end of the war, be certainly not in a better ſituation, than we are at preſent; for the ſame neceſſity, the preſervation of the authority of government, will exiſt for enforcing the law *then*, which exiſts for enforcing it *now*. We ſhall be in a worſe condition; for government will then be under no obligation to grant us the favorable terms, which are now offered: but may exact puniſhment for paſt offences, penalties for paſt delinquencies, compenſation for paſt damages, and reimburſement of the expences of the war. To theſe I might add the miſeries attending the war. But as theſe will attend the war, in either event, I ſhall particularly allude to them, in the ſuppoſition of our defeating the United States.

To me this event appears improbable to the laſt degree. A train of unfortunate deluſions (for ſuch I deem them) ſeem to occupy the minds of many in this country. It is ſaid, that no militia will come out againſt us; that if they do, we are ſo much ſuperior in arms, that we ſhall eaſily defeat them; that we can intercept them in the mountains, and prevent their paſſage; that if they ſhould come, they will march peaceably along; and not diſturb the citizen engaged in the lawful occupations of life; and that, at the worſt, we can throw ourſelves under the protection of the Britiſh.

On ſuch notions, theſe are my remarks.—From all that I have heard or ſeen, there is a reſentment in the people of the other ſide of the mountains againſt our conduct, on two grounds; as being contradictory to the principles of democracy, which require obedience to a conſtitutional law; and as refuſing to bear *any* part of a burden, to which they have ſubmitted. This reſentment will not only carry *vaſt numbers* of them to comply with the regular call of the militia, but to ſtep forwards as volunteers. Suppoſing (which may yet be doubted) that they may at firſt be inferior to us, in the art of fighting; the intereſts of the United States are ſo deeply involved in our ſubmiſſion, that no expence will be ſpared to accompliſh it. And, ſhould the draught of the militia be inſufficient, certainly the legiſlature will enable the Executive to raiſe and maintain a ſtanding body of forces, to accompliſh the object of government. They will come, at different times, in different directions, and accumulated numbers: for the whole force of the United States will be directed againſt us; ſo has the Preſident, who never ſpeaks till he has determined, declared by his proclamation. If this country reject the conditions offered, the whole country will be conſidered as in a ſtate of rebellion; every man muſt be conſidered either as a citizen, or as an enemy. If he ſay, he is a citizen, he may be called upon by the force under the authority of government, to unite in ſubduing its enemies. If he refuſe, he becomes an enemy, and as ſuch may be treated. The army of government may live among us at free quarters, and reduce us to obedience by plunder, fire, and ſword. Will the Britiſh receive us? The government of Canada dare not, without authority from London. And it is not to be ſuppoſed, that Britain will riſk the loſs of the friendſhip and trade of the United States, for ſo poor an object as our becoming her ſubjects. If ſhe did, might we not expect, that the United States would ſeize her dominions on the eaſtern part of Canada and Nova Scotia, and intercept our communication with her. Againſt the whole force of the United States, exerted as we have reaſon to fear, what have we to reſt on? Where are our arms? Where are our magazines of military ſtores? Or where can we obtain a ſupply of theſe articles, but from the United States, with whom we ſhall be at war. All communication between us and our fellow citizens on the eaſt ſide of the mountains will be cut off. Even the ſupplies of the common articles of life, which, we receive from them, will be prevented: and not a ſingle article of food or cloathing, much leſs of arms or ammunition, will be furniſhed to us, from that quarter. Army after army will be ſent againſt us. In a ſtate of open war, we ſhall be conſidered as any other enemy, with the additional rancour attached to a civil war. Our agriculture will be deſtroyed, our fields laid waſte, our houſes burnt, and, while we are fighting our fellow citizens on one ſide, the Indians, (and God knows how ſoon) will attack us on the other.—The conſciences of many among ourſelves will ſhrink back with horror, at the idea of drawing a ſword againſt our brethren. They will call for neutrality. They will enter into aſſociations for mutual defence. Many, who now from fear of danger or inſult, put on the appearance of zeal and violence, will, when it comes to deciſive exertion, draw back. But thoſe who are for war will ſtrive, by force, to draw in thoſe who are for peace. We ſhall attack and deſtroy each other, and fall by our own hands. Our corn fields will be converted into fields of battle. No man will ſow; for no man will be ſure that he ſhall reap.—Poverty, diſtreſs, and famine will extinguiſh us. All mutual confidence will be at an end, and all the bands of ſociety will be diſſolved. Every man will be afraid to ſpeak to his neighbour. There will be no power of government to controul the violence of the wicked. No man's life, no man's houſe, no man's goods, no man's wife, no man's daughter, will be ſafe. A ſcene of general deſtruction will take place. And, ſhould government, weary of chaſtiſing us, at laſt leave us to ourſelves; we ſhall be a miſerable remnant, without wealth, commerce, or virtue; a prey to the ſavages, or ſlaves to Britain.

Are we prepared for a ſeparation from the United States, and to exiſt as an independent people? This is a queſtion which ought to be ſettled, previouſly to our taking up arms againſt government. For to diſobey a government, while, by remaining in it, we admit its authority to command, is too abſurd, and too contrary to the duty of citizens, for any man of reaſon and virtue to ſupport: eſpecially where that government, like ours, is created and changeable by the people themſelves, that is by the *whole* people, or a majority of the *whole* people. Our appeal to arms is therefore a declaration of independence, and muſt iſſue, either in ſeparation or obedience. Government cannot recede farther than it has done. It has already made ſacrifices, which intitle it to grateful returns. It offers to forgive paſt offences, and conſider us as having never erred. It cannot, without a total extinction of all authority, repeal this law, while we diſobey it. Government muſt either ſubdue us, or caſt us off. For, however we may flatter ourſelves with the deſtructive hope of *defeating* government, we have no proſpect of ſubduing it and compelling the United States to retain us in the union. Suppoſe us [illegible] a ſeparate people; what proſpect have we of being able to ſecure thoſe objects, which are eſſential to the proſperity of this country, and of far more conſequence than the repeal of the exciſe law? Shall we, at our own expence, ſubdue the Indians, ſeize the weſtern poſts, and open the Miſſiſippi? Or will not the Britiſh, countenanced by the United States, retain the poſts; and arm and protect the Indians againſt us. And will not the Spaniards, under the ſame countenance, block up the Miſſiſippi, and refuſe perhaps all trade with us? At preſent there is a fair proſpect of an accommodation with Britain, and by the influence of the United States, we have reaſon to hope for a ſurrender of the weſtern poſts, and of conſequence, a peace with the Indians. There is alſo a negociation, induſtriouſly, and not unpromiſingly, conducted with Spain for the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi. The continuance of our union with the United States may therefore, in a ſhort time, ſecure us all our favorite objects. And there muſt be time; for we have to deal with ſovereign and powerful nations, whoſe rights we cannot infringe: we muſt therefore ſolicit, and not extort. But ſeparated from the United States, and, of courſe, from the friendſhip of France, and the world, what hope have we to bend the haughty nations of Britain and Spain? We ſhould be their ſport, or their ſlaves.

In rejecting the conditions now offered us by government, we cannot hope to extort a repeal of the exciſe law. If we would remove it by force, we muſt be able to cut ourſelves off from the United States, with the loſs of our proſperity, our happineſs, and perhaps our exiſtence. A rejection of the conditions is a declaration of war; and war is the ſure road to ruin.

Let us next conſider what will be the conſequence of our ſubmiſſion to government, on the terms offered.—We are reſtored to the peace and protection of government. We ſhall be tried for offences and delinquencies by courts and juries in our neighbourhood. But, with theſe favorable terms, we muſt ſubmit to the exciſe law.

The peculiar objection which lay in the mouths of the people on this ſide of the mountains to this law, was this, that, from our local circumſtances, it drew from us a ſum of money which, was diſproportioned to our wealth, and would ſoon exhauſt our circulating medium. However neceſſary, on theſe grounds, an oppoſition to the exciſe law might be three years ago, it is *leſs* neceſſary now. Since that period, the progreſs of this country to wealth has been amazingly rapid. There have been more public and private buildings raiſed, and fewer ſheriff ſales for debt, within this period, than for nine years preceding. Three years ago, I believe, there was

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§ *The above ſentiments, of peace and obedience, to the laws, would have received the ſanction of the Grand Jury; but as a few members declined their aſſent, ſilence was thought better, than an approbation not* unanimous.

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hardly a burr millſtone in this country: now there are perhaps a dozen. The quantity of money circulating among us is ſince greatly increaſed; and the value of all property is thereby greatly increaſed; in other words the value of money is greatly leſſened, and thereby the value of the exciſe to be paid by us is greatly leſſened. *Then* there was hardly any trade to the Spaniſh ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi; it was, at any rate, ſmall, and confined to a few adventurers: the quantity of grain exported was but little; of courſe but little was withdrawn from our own conſumption; and this little was generally bought with goods. *Now* a very reſpectable trade is carried on to the Spaniſh ſettlements; our traders are treated with great civility by the Spaniards; the duty on our trade is reduced to a mere trifle; and there is very little difficulty in bringing away dollars in return. We ſhall ſoon have the whole ſupply of that market to ourſelves. Laſt ſpring, our beſt flour was ſold there a dollar each barrel dearer than flour from New York.—None of the traders *now* depend on goods for the purchaſe of wheat; but muſt purchaſe, at a reaſonable price, in money. From this increaſed exportation of our grain, the neceſſity of diſtillation is greatly *leſſened in degree*, and will every day leſſen. Government does not *now*, as *formerly* ſupply the army with whiſkey, through contractors purchaſing with goods; but employs agents to purchaſe it with money. Laſt year ten thouſand dollars was laid out, in this way, by one agent in this country; and the execution of an order for ten thouſand more, was ſtopt only by the preſent troubles. The contractors themſelves have, theſe two laſt years purchaſed their ſupplies with caſh. From theſe circumſtances, and the pay, and other expences of the army, government ſends *far* more money to this ſide of the mountains, than it would draw back by the exciſe. At the commencement of this law, a very great quantity of foreign ſpirits was conſumed in this country. But ſo ſevere is the duty which this law lays on foreign ſpirits, that the people on the eaſt ſide of the mountains drink ſuch ſpirits at a very increaſed price, and our ſtore keepers cannot afford to bring foreign ſpirits, in any conſiderable quantity, over the mountains.

As our circumſtances are thus materially changed, ſo the law itſelf is changed alſo. Originally, the duty on a ſtill was 60 cents per gallon; now, it is 54. Originally, the duty on the gallon of whiſkey was 9 cents; now, it is 7 cents. Another material alteration is granting a licence by the month at 10 cents per gallon on the ſtill, a proviſion pecularly ſuited to country, where few diſtillers work in ſummer.

I do not ſay, that, by theſe alterations in our circumſtances, and in the law, our objections to the exciſe law are *removed*, but they are ſurely *leſſened*. We have reaſon alſo to believe, that our remonſtrance would be liſtened to more effectually, if, by obedience, we put ourſelves in a capacity of being heard: but it is natural to anſwer, why complain of a law which you have never obeyed. I will go yet further, and ſtate an opinion, that the eaſieſt and ſpeedieſt, and I believe the only way, to accompliſh our object, a total repeal of this law, is inſtantly to accept of the conditions offered by government, honeſtly comply with them, and thus come fairly before the legiſlature with our remonſtrance.

I have before ſtated the impoſſibility, that the legiſlature ſhould repeal this law ſo long as we reſiſt it. I will now explain to you on what grounds I form the opinion that they will repeal it as ſoon as poſſible, after, by our ſubmiſſion, we have reſtored them to their authority, and you may judge for yourſelves of the probability of this opinion.

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Whether therefore we would avoid ruin, or whether we would obtain a repeal of the exciſe law, it appears evident to me, that we have no way to gain our point, but by immediately accepting, and faithfully performing, the conditions propoſed.

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Attend eſpecially to the ſituation of the United States during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, and judge for yourſelves was that a time to releaſe any eſtabliſhed ſubject of taxation, and try a new experiment. The whole world ſeemed to lower upon us. The Indians attacked our back ſettlements—The Algerines plundered, and the Britiſh captured our ſhips at ſea. It was judged neceſſary, for ſafety and juſtice to equip a fleet, to fortify our harbours, and to ſend out againſt the Indians two thouſand volunteers from Kentucky. For all theſe purpoſes, the impoſts (diminiſhed by the ſpoliations and the embargo) would come too ſlowly in; and it was found neceſſary, to anticipate the revenue, by enabling the Preſident to borrow a million of dollars. Was this a time to preſs a repeal of the exciſe? From all theſe circumſtances, the failure of our paſt remonſtrances is no ſufficient reaſon to conclude, that after we have ſubmitted to the authority of government, and after its embarraſſment are removed, our future remonſtrances will fail of a juſt effect.

On all theſe grounds, I do moſt earneſtly exhort to an immediate acceptance of the conditions offered by the Commiſſioners, and a faithful performance of them on our part; as the only way in which we can hope for redreſs or eſcape ruin.

I have thus expreſſed my ſentiments honeſtly and freely, as, at this criſis, it becomes every man, who has any regard to the welfare of this country, to take every occaſion to do. This is not a time for concealment or diſſimulation. Let every man ſpeak out, and not, by ſilence or falſhood, deceive one another. Let a free currency of opinions reſtore mutual confidence and mutual ſafety: that the dagger of the aſſaſſin, the torch of the incendiary, and tongue of the ſlanderer be not feared. Let the energy of government be reſtored: let the public peace, and the rights of perſons and property be preſerved ſacred; and let every individual repoſe, with confidence and ſafety, on the protection of the law.—Let the power of puniſhment be exerted only, as our principles preſcribe, by courts and juries; let offences be aſcertained only by the volumes of our laws; while a man's words and actions are lawful, let his ſafety be untouched; and let not individuals aſſume the public duty of repaying vengeance.

Do you, gentlemen, who, by your ſtation can do it ſo effectually, unite with me in expreſſing, propagating, and ſupporting theſe ſentiments; and, through you, both now and hereafter, let them be felt to be the voice of your country.

They are mine—and were an angel from Heaven to charge me, to make, to you, as I ſhould anſwer it at the tribunal of God, a faithful declaration of my opinion of the intereſts of this country, at this important period, I would, were it the laſt moment of my life, addreſs you, as I have now done. And O! may the God of wiſdom and peace inſpire this people with diſcernment and virtue, remove from their minds blindneſs and paſſion, and ſave this country from becoming a field of blood.

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Pittſburgh, September 6.

RESOLVES OF THE COMMITTEE AT REDSTONE.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is the intereſt of the people of this country to accede to the propoſals made by the Commiſſioners on the ſide of the union and of the State of Pennſylvania.

Reſolved, That the committee be applied to confer with the Commiſſioners on the part of the people of the United States and of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, with inſtructions to ſaid committee to try to obtain from ſaid Commiſſioners ſuch further modification in [illegible] propoſals as they [illegible] more [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to repreſent the [illegible] further time to [illegible] before [illegible] final determina[illegible] quire[illegible]

Reſolved, That the ſaid com[illegible] ſhall publiſh and communicate [illegible] the ſeveral counties the [illegible] the ſenſe of the people [illegible]

Reſolved, That on the [illegible] ed, the following queſtion ſhall [illegible] mitted to the citizens duly qualified [illegible] vote, of the counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette, Allegheny and that part of Bedford county which lies weſt of the Allegheny mountains, in Pennſylvania, and of Ohio county, in Virginia—Queſtion, will the people ſubmit to the laws of the United States upon the terms propoſed by the Commiſſioners of the United States.

Reſolved, That the members of this committee for each county ſhall determine the manner in which the ſenſe of the people ſhall be taken in their reſpective counties.

Reſolved, That the determination of the inhabitants of each county ſhall be communicated to a committee to conſiſt of one member from each county, who ſhall meet for that purpoſe at Parkinſon's ferry within two days after the ſenſe of the people ſhall be taken, and ſhall tranſmit the general reſolutions to the Commiſſioners of government.

We lay before our readers the foregoing proceedings of the Standing Committee at Redſtone, which gave riſe to the following correſpondence between the Commiſſioners of the United States and the new Committee of Conference.

Pittſburgh, September 1ſt, 1794.

Gentlemen,

THE committee appointed by the committee of ſafety at Redſtone the 28th Auguſt laſt, to confer with the commiſſioners of the United States and State of Pennſylvania, and agreeable to the reſolution of ſaid committee; do requeſt

1ſt. That the ſaid commiſſioners do give an aſſurance on the part of the general government to an an indemnity to all perſons as to the arrearage of exciſe, that have not entered their ſtills to this date.

2d. Will the commiſſioners aforeſaid give to the eleventh day of October nexth, to take the ſenſe of the people at large of the four counties weſt of Pennſylvania, and that part of Bedford weſt of the Allegheny mountains, and the Ohio county in Virginia, whether they will accede to the reſolution of the ſaid commiſſioners as ſtated at large in the conference with the the committee of conference met at Pittſburgh the 21ſt day of Auguſt laſt.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN M'CLELLAND.

The Honorable the Commiſſioners on the part of the United States and of the State of Pennſylvania.

Pittſburgh, September 1ſt, 1794.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your letter of this date; and as time preſſes, have determined to give it an immediate anſwer, although we ſhall be prevented thereby, from making ſo full and correct a reply, as the importance of the ſubject requires.

In our correſpondence with the late committee of conference, we detailed thoſe aſſurances of ſubmiſſion to the laws, which would have been deemed full and ſatisfactory, and which were neceſſary to the exerciſe of the powers veſted in us. This detail was minutely ſettled in a conference with a ſub-committee of that body. From a deſire on our part to accommodate and to render the propoſals as unexceptionable as poſſible, they were altered and modified at their requeſt, till being ſuperior hardly a burr millſtone in this country: now there are perhaps a dozen. The quantity of money circulating among us is ſince greatly increaſed; and the value of all property is thereby greatly increaſed; in other words the value of money is greatly leſſened, and thereby the value of the exciſe to be paid by us is greatly leſſened. *Then* there was hardly any trade to the Spaniſh ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi; it was, at any rate, ſmall, and confined to a few adventurers: the quantity of grain exported was but little; of courſe but little was withdrawn from our own conſumption; and this little was generally bought with goods. *Now* a very reſpectable trade is carried on to the Spaniſh ſettlements; our traders are treated with great civility by the Spaniards; the duty on our trade is reduced to a mere trifle; and there is very little difficulty in bringing away dollars in return. We ſhall ſoon have the whole ſupply of that market to ourſelves. Laſt ſpring, our beſt flour was ſold there a dollar each barrel dearer than flour from New York.—None of the traders *now* depend on goods for the purchaſe of wheat; but muſt purchaſe, at a reaſonable price, in money. From this increaſed exportation of our grain, the neceſſity of diſtillation is greatly *leſſened in degree*, and will every day leſſen. Government does not *now*, as *formerly* ſupply the army with whiſkey, through contractors purchaſing with goods; but employs agents to purchaſe it with money. Laſt year ten thouſand dollars was laid out, in this way, by one agent in this country; and the execution of an order for ten thouſand more, was ſtopt only by the preſent troubles. The contractors themſelves have, theſe two laſt years purchaſed their ſupplies with caſh. From theſe circumſtances, and the pay, and other expences of the army, government ſends *far* more money to this ſide of the mountains, than it would draw back by the exciſe. At the commencement of this law, a very great quantity of foreign ſpirits was conſumed in this country. But ſo ſevere is the duty which this law lays on foreign ſpirits, that the people on the eaſt ſide of the mountains drink ſuch ſpirits at a very increaſed price, and our ſtore keepers cannot afford to bring foreign ſpirits, in any conſiderable quantity, over the mountains.

As our circumſtances are thus materially changed, ſo the law itſelf is changed alſo. Originally, the duty on a ſtill was 60 cents per gallon; now, it is 54. Originally, the duty on the gallon of whiſkey was 9 cents; now, it is 7 cents. Another material alteration is granting a licence by the month at 10 cents per gallon on the ſtill, a proviſion pecularly ſuited to country, where few diſtillers work in ſummer.

I do not ſay, that, by theſe alterations in our circumſtances, and in the law, our objections to the exciſe law are *removed*, but they are ſurely *leſſened*. We have reaſon alſo to believe, that our remonſtrance would be liſtened to more effectually, if, by obedience, we put ourſelves in a capacity of being heard: but it is natural to anſwer, why complain of a law which you have never obeyed. I will go yet further, and ſtate an opinion, that the eaſieſt and ſpeedieſt, and I believe the only way, to accompliſh our object, a total repeal of this law, is inſtantly to accept of the conditions offered by government, honeſtly comply with them, and thus come fairly before the legiſlature with our remonſtrance.

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RESOLVES OF THE COMMITTEE AT REDSTONE.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is the intereſt of the people of this country to accede to the propoſals made by the Commiſſioners on the ſide of the union and of the State of Pennſylvania.

Reſolved, That the committee be applied to confer with the Commiſſioners on the part of the people of the United States and of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, with inſtructions to ſaid committee to try to obtain from ſaid Commiſſioners ſuch further modification in [illegible] as they [illegible] the [illegible] repreſent the [illegible] ther time to [illegible] be[illegible] final determin[illegible] qui[illegible]

Reſolved, That the ſaid co[illegible] ſhall publiſh and communic[illegible] the ſeveral counties the [illegible] the ſenſe of the people [illegible]

Reſolved, That on the [illegible] ed, the following queſtion [illegible] mitted to the citizens duly [illegible] vote, of the counties of We[illegible] land, Waſhington, Fayette, Allegheny, and that part of Bedford county which lies weſt of the Allegheny mountains, in Pennſylvania, and of Ohio county, in Virginia—Queſtion, will the people ſubmit to the laws of the United States upon the terms propoſed by the Commiſſioners of the United States.

Reſolved, That the members of this committee for each county ſhall determine the manner in which the ſenſe of the people ſhall be taken in their reſpective counties.

Reſolved, That the determination of the inhabitants of each county ſhall be communicated to a committee to conſiſt of one member from each county, who ſhall meet for that purpoſe at Parkinſon's ferry within two days after the ſenſe of the people ſhall be taken, and ſhall tranſmit the general reſolutions to the Commiſſioners of government.

We lay before our readers the foregoing proceedings of the Standing Committee at Redſtone, which gave riſe to the following correſpondence between the Commiſſioners of the United States and the new Committee of Conference.

Pittſburgh, September 1ſt, 1794.

Gentlemen,

THE committee appointed by the committee of ſafety at Redſtone the 28th Auguſt laſt, to confer with the commiſſioners of the United States and State of Pennſylvania, and agreeable to the reſolution of ſaid committee; do requeſt

1ſt. That the ſaid commiſſioners do give an aſſurance on the part of the general government to an an indemnity to all perſons as to the arrearage of exciſe, that have not entered their ſtills to this date.

2d. Will the commiſſioners aforeſaid give to the eleventh day of October nexth, to take the ſenſe of the people at large of the four counties weſt of Pennſylvania, and that part of Bedford weſt of the Allegheny mountains, and the Ohio county in Virginia, whether they will accede to the reſolution of the ſaid commiſſioners as ſtated at large in the conference with the the committee of conference met at Pittſburgh the 21ſt day of Auguſt laſt.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN M'CLELLAND.

The Honorable the Commiſſioners on the part of the United States and of the State of Pennſylvania.

Pittſburgh, September 1ſt, 1794.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your letter of this date; and as time preſſes, have determined to give it an immediate anſwer, although we ſhall be prevented thereby, from making ſo full and correct a reply, as the importance of the ſubject requires.

In our correſpondence with the late committee of conference, we detailed thoſe aſſurances of ſubmiſſion to the laws, which would have been deemed full and ſatisfactory, and which were neceſſary to the exerciſe of the powers veſted in us. This detail was minutely ſettled in a conference with a ſub-committee of that body. From a deſire on our part to accommodate and to render the propoſals as unexceptionable as poſſible, they were altered and modified at their requeſt, till being ſuperior [illegible] en. [illegible] ired [illegible] ances [illegible] to ſub- [illegible] States; [illegible] directly or indi- [illegible] the execution of the acts [illegible] revenue upon diſtilled [illegible] ſtills, and that they would [illegible] as far as the laws require, [illegible] authority, in affording the protection due to all officers and other citizens. Theſe aſſurances have not been given. On the contrary, we learn with emotions, difficult to be repreſſed, that in the meeting of the committee at Redſtone, reſiſtance to the laws and open rebellion againſt the United States, were publicly advocated, and that two-fifths of the body, repreſenting twenty three townſhips, totally diſapproved the propoſals, and preferred the convulſions of a civil conteſt to the indulgence offered them by their country. Even the members compoſing the majority, although, by a ſecret and undiſtinguiſhing vote, they expreſſed an opinion, that it was the intereſt of the people to accede to the propoſals, did not themſelves accede to them, nor give the aſſurances, nor make the recommendations explicitly required of them. The have adjourned without day, and the terms are broken on their part.

We had reaſon for requiring theſe declarations and recommendations from that body. They were a repreſentation (in fact) of the different townſhips in the weſtern counties—they were a body in whom the people had choſen to place confidence—there were among them men, whoſe advice and example have had influence in miſleading the people, and it was proper they ſhould be inſtrumental in recalling them to their duty: and their avowed determination to ſupport the civil authority in protecting the officers would have aſſiſted in repreſſing the violence of turbulent individuals.

Our expectations have been unfortunately diſappointed; The terms required have not been acceded to. You have been ſent hither to demand new terms. and it is now neceſſary for us to decide, whether we will return home, or enter into other arrangements.

Upon reflection, we are ſatiſfied, that the Preſident of the United States, while he demands ſatisfactory proofs, that there will be in future a perfect ſubmiſſion to the laws, does not wiſh the great body of the people ſhould be finally concluded by the conduct or proceedings of any committee; and if the people themſelves will make the declarations required of the ſtanding committee, and give ſatisfactory proofs of a general and ſincere determination to obey the laws, the benefits offered may ſtill be obtained by thoſe individuals, who ſhall explicitly avow their ſubmiſſion as herein after mentioned. It is difficult to decide, in what manner the ſaid declarations and determinations of the people to ſubmit peaceably ſhould be taken and aſcertained: We have thought much on this ſubject, and are fully ſatisfied, that a deciſion by ballot will be wholly unſatisfactory, and that it will be eaſy to produce by that means, an apparent but deluſive unanimity. It is therefore neceſſary, that the determination of every individual be publicly announced: In a criſis, and on a queſtion like this, it is diſhonorable to temporize. Every man ought to declare himſelf openly, and give his aſſurances of ſubmiſſion in a manner that cannot be queſtioned hereafter. If military coercion muſt finally take place, the government ought to know not only the numbers, but the names of the faithful citizens, who may otherwiſe be in danger of being confounded with the guilty. It therefore remains with you to ſay, whether you will *recommend* ſuch a mode of procedure and will *immediately* arrange with us the manner in which the ſenſe of the people may be publicly taken and written aſſurances of ſubmiſſion obtained, within the time already limited. We require an explicit and ſpeedy anſwer in writing.

You requeſt us to give aſſurances on the part of the United States, that an an indemnity ſhall be granted as to the arrears of exciſe, to all perſons that have not entered their ſtills to this date. If it were proper to remit all arrears of duty, we cannot conceive, why thoſe who have entered their ſtills, ſhould not receive a ſimilar indulgence with thoſe who have refuſed; nor why you demand peculiar favors for the oppoſers of the acts, while you abandon thoſe who have complied to the ſtrictneſs of the laws. We have gone on that ſubject as far as we think adviſeable. The clauſe was introduced at the requeſt of the late committee of conference; and even the ſtile of expreſſing it, was ſettled with them. We have therefore nothing more to add on this ſubject.

You require alſo that time be given until the 11th day of October, in order to aſcertain the ſenſe of the people —That is wholly inadmiſſible.—On the day of the conference, the time allowed was deemed ſufficiently long; and we are ſorry to perceive, that delay only tends to produce an indiſpoſition to decide. There are ſtrong reaſons, obvious to a reflecting mind againſt prolonging the time a ſingle hour —Nothing is required but a declaration of that duty, which every man owes to his country, and every man before this day muſt have made up his mind on the ſubject. Six weeks have already elapſed, ſince the ordinary exerciſe of civil authority has been forcibly ſuppreſſed,—the officers of government expelled, and the perſons and property of well diſpoſed citizens expoſed to the outrages of popular violence. The protection which is due to peaceable citizens; the reſpect which every government owes itſelf, and the interests of the United States demand that the authority of the laws be quickly reſtored. To this we may add, that the militia (which by late orders from the Preſident have been increaſed to 15,000 men, including 1,500 rifle men from Virginia, under the command of Major General Morgan) have received orders to aſſemble, and we cannot undertake that their march will be long ſuſpended. All poſſible means to inform, to conciliate, and to recall our fellow citizens to their duty, have been uſed. If their infatuation ſtill continues, we regret, but are perſuaded that further moderation and forbearance will but increaſe it.

If the whole country ſhall declare their determination peaceably to ſubmit, the hopes of the executive will be fulfilled: and if a part of the ſurvey ſhall perſiſt in their unjuſtifiable reſiſtance to the lawful authority of their country, it is not the intention of the government to confound the innocent with the guilty. You may therefore aſſure the friends of order and the laws, that they may rely upon promptly receiving all the protection the government can give, and that effectual meaſures will be taken to ſuppreſs and puniſh the violence of thoſe individuals, who may endeavor to obſtruct the execution of the laws, and to involve their country in a ſcene of calamity, the extent and ſeriouſneſs of which it is impoſſible to calculate.

It is eaſy to perceive from the whole ſcope of this letter, that no part of it is addreſſed to the gentlemen of Ohio county, in Virginia.

JAMES ROSS,
J. YEATES,
Wm. BRADFORD.

To Robert Dickey, John Probſt, John Neſbitt, John Marſhel, David Philips, John M'Clelland, George Wallace, and Samuel Wilſon.

Pittſburgh, 2d September, 1794.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your letter of yeſterday, and after having duly conſidered its contents, we are all of opinion, that it is the intereſt and duty of the people in the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, to ſubmit to the execution of the laws of the United States, and of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, upon the principles and terms ſtated by the commiſſioners; and we will heartily recommend this meaſure to them. We are alſo ready to enter into the detail with you for fixing and aſcertaining the time, place and manner of collecting the ſenſe of the people upon this very momentous ſubject.

Signed by the unanimous order of the Committee.

JOHN M'CLELLAND.

To the Commiſſioners of the
United States and of the
State of Pennſylvania.

The awful queſtion of PEACE or a CIVIL WAR is to be decided by the people on the 11th inſtant, by an open public vote, ſo that the real opinion of every citizen will be known to his neighbours and to the world. All deſcriptions of men in the weſtern country will certainly regard this manner of doing the buſineſs, as the moſt effectual mode of attaining the true ſenſe of the people. The ſigning of a printed or written declaration, by thoſe who vote for peace will naturally bind them together for the defence of each other's lives and property againſt thoſe who may hereafter attempt to violate either, If a civil war does break out, the names, numbers, and reſidence of the innocent will be known and they will be protected and diſtinguiſhed from the guilty who take arms againſt their country. By giving this public teſtimony of attachment to the government of the United States, thoſe who have tranſgreſſed the laws, can ſecure each for himſelf an honorable oblivion of the paſt; and his ſecurity depends upon his own good conduct, and not as heretofore propoſed, upon the conduct of the country in general: and the real friends of good order who have all been obliged to bend under the torrent will by their numbers, union and influence have a weight which nothing but ſuch a meaſure as this could poſſibly produce—When the good ſenſe of every individual is appealed to in this ſolemn manner few, very few, it is hoped, will be found, who deliberately reſolve to turn their daggers againſt the boſoms of their fellow citizens and plunge this flouriſhing country into the horrors of deſolation and carnage of an unnatural civil war—Wherever on the queſtion of "yea or nay," the majority declares for a ſubmiſſion to the laws, the minority will, (it is hoped) give way and make the ſignature of the paper as unanimous as poſſible.

A FRIEND TO PEACE.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

How will the Britiſh deſpot and all his confederates rejoice to hear that the Americans are going to cut each other's throats! That republicans cannot govern themſelves! That the people will not ſubmit to the laws which themſelves have made and which they can again alter or repeal! That inſtead of free, equal repreſentative governments founded on the will of the ſociety, men muſt have chains, bolts, and the military apparatus of death to compel order! That a number of Pennſylvanians are propoſing to return under the yoke of Britain again! Let us not diſgrace republicaniſm in America in France, and throughout the world. Let us return to the affectionate boſom of our country, and prove, that although highly provoked we have not loſt our reaſon, and that although we diſlike one of the laws, we will not violate the peace of our country.

The following is abſtracted from the New-York Journal.

"The Combined Forces, (it is ſtated in the Courier, a London paper of the 1ſt July) were beaten in every part on the 26th June, and were forced to retreat with all their cannon to Hallb, which is almoſt 30 miles from the field of battle; the French continued the purſuit, and it is ſaid Bruſſels was left to its fate---that there was reaſon to believe that the Engliſh government had received news of the evacuation of Bruſſels---that the Duke of York and his army were in a perilous ſituation, being almoſt ſurrounded ----All communication with Ghent and Bruges cut off---That it was a queſtion whether the campaign was not now at an end, and whether there will ever be another."

Mr. Scull,

Objections have been made to the words, 'Solemnly and Henceforth,' in the paper printed, and which is to be ſigned by the people on Thurſday next---The Commiſſioners all agree that they may be ſtruck out.

JAMES ROSS.

Sept. 5, 1794.

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§§§ Advertiſements omitted this time will be inſerted next week. We are requeſted to mention that we have received an advertiſement ſigned Tom the Tinker, ordering John Gaſton to have it publiſhed in this paper.---This came too late, and muſt be deferred till next publication.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received and now opening at his New Store in Greenſburgh, a neat and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries.

The Dry Goods he will ſell low for any kind of country produce, and the Groceries for caſh only.

Three months credit will be given to ſuch as have good crops of wheat, and are diſpoſed to part with it for goods.

JOSEPH KERR.

Greenſburgh, Auguſt 6, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts thoſe indebted to him to diſcharge their reſpective accounts in one month from the date hereof, as he propoſes going to Europe early in the fall—He has a few *WINDSOR CHAIRS* on hand which he will ſell for caſh only.

ANDREW M'INTIRE.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 7, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the executors of Major James Innes, late of Waſhington county, are deſired to preſent their vouchers to the ſubſcribers in Waſhington, between this and the firſt of Sep[illegible] next.

MATTHEW RITCHIE,
ALEX. ADDISON.

Waſhington, 27th June, 1794.

[illegible] en. [illegible] red [illegible] nces [illegible] to ſub- [illegible] States; [illegible] ectly or indi- [illegible] ecution of the acts [illegible] revenue upon diſtilled [illegible] ills, and that they would [illegible] s far as the laws require, [illegible] authority, in affording the [illegible] tion due to all officers and other [illegible] These aſſurances have not been given. On the contrary, we learn with emotions, difficult to be repreſſed, that in the meeting of the committee at Redſtone, reſiſtance to the laws and open rebellion againſt the United States, were publicly advocated, and that two-fifths of the body, repreſenting twenty three townſhips, totally diſapproved the propoſals, and preferred the convulſions of a civil conteſt to the indulgence offered them by their country. Even the members compoſing the majority, although, by a ſecret and undiſtinguiſhing vote, they expreſſed an opinion, that it was the intereſt of the people to accede to the propoſals, did not themſelves accede to them, nor give the aſſurances, nor make the recommendations explicitly required of them. The have adjourned without day, and the terms are broken on their part.

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Upon reflection, we are ſatisfied, that the Preſident of the United States, while he demands ſatisfactory proofs, that there will be in future a perfect ſubmiſſion to the laws, does not wiſh the great body of the people ſhould be finally concluded by the conduct or proceedings of any committee: and if the people themſelves will make the declarations required of the ſtanding committee, and give ſatisfactory proofs of a general and ſincere determination to obey the laws, the benefits offered may ſtill be obtained by thoſe individuals, who ſhall explicitly avow their ſubmiſſion as herein after mentioned. It is difficult to decide, in what manner the ſaid declarations and determinations of the people to ſubmit peaceably ſhould be taken and aſcertained: We have thought much on this ſubject, and are fully ſatisfied, that a deciſion by ballot will be wholly unſatiſtactory, and that it will be eaſy to produce by that means, an apparent but deluſive unanimity. It is therefore neceſſary, that the determination of every individual be publicly announced: In a criſis, and on a queſtion like this, it is diſhonorable to temporize. Every man ought to declare himſelf openly, and give his aſſurances of ſubmiſſion in a manner that cannot be queſtioned hereafter. If military coerçion muſt finally take place, the government ought to know not only the numbers, but the names of the faithful citizens, who may otherwiſe be in danger of being confounded with the guilty. It therefore remains with you to ſay, whether you will *recommend* ſuch a mode of procedure and will *immediately* arrange with us the manner in which the ſenſe of the people may be publicly taken and written aſſurances of ſubmiſſion obtained, within the time already limited. We require an explicit and ſpeedy anſwer in writing.

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J. YEATES,
Wm. BRADFORD.

To Robert Dickey, John
Probſt, John Neſbitt,
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Philips, John M'Clelland, George Wallace,
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A FRIEND TO PEACE.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

How will the Britiſh deſpot and all his confederates rejoice to hear that the Americans are going to cut each other's throats! That republicans cannot govern themſelves! That the people will not ſubmit to the laws which themſelves have made and which they can again alter or repeal! That inſtead of free, equal repreſentative governments founded on the will of the ſociety, men muſt have chains, bolts, and the military apparatus of death to compel order! That a number of Pennſylvanians are propoſing to return under the yoke of Britain again! Let us not diſgrace republicaniſm in America in France, and throughout the world. Let us return to the affectionate boſom of our country, and prove, that although highly provoked we have not loſt our reaſon, and that although we diſlike one of the laws, we will not violate the peace of our country.

The following is abſtracted from the New-York Journal.

"The Combined Forces, (it is ſtated in the Courier, a London paper of the 1ſt July) were beaten in every part on the 26th June, and were forced to retreat with all their cannon to Hallb, which is almoſt 30 miles from the field of battle; the French continued the purſuit, and it is ſaid Bruſſels was left to its fate---that there was reaſon to believe that the Engliſh government had received news of the evacuation of Bruſſels---that the Duke of York and his army were in a perilous ſituation, being almoſt ſurrounded----All communication with Ghent and Bruges cut off---That it was a queſtion whether the campaign was not now at an end, and whether there will ever be another?"

Mr. Scull,

Objections have been made to the words, 'Solemnuly and Henceforth,' in the paper printed, and which is to be ſigned by the people on Thurſday next---The Commiſſioners all agree that they may be ſtruck out.

JAMES ROSS.

Sept. 5, 1794.

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§§§ Advertiſements omitted this time will be inſerted next week. We are requeſted to mention that we have received an advertiſement ſigned Tom the Tinker, ordering John Gaſton to have it publiſhed in this paper.---This came too late, and muſt be deferred till next publication.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received and now opening at his New Store in Greenſburgh, a neat and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries.

The Dry Goods he will ſell low for any kind of country produce, and the Groceries for caſh only.

Three months credit will be given to ſuch as have good crops of wheat, and are diſpoſed to part with it for goods.

JOSEPH KERR.

Greenſburgh, Auguſt 6, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts thoſe indebted to him to diſcharge their reſpective accounts in one month from the date hereof, as he propoſes going to Europe early in the fall—He has a few *WINDSOR CHAIRS* on hand which he will ſell for caſh only.

ANDREW M'INTIRE.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 7, 1794.

N O T I C E.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the executors of Major James Innes, late of Waſhington county, are deſired to preſent their vouchers to the ſubſcribers in Waſhington [illegible] tween this and the firſt of Sep[illegible] next.

MATTHEW RIT[illegible]
ALEX. ADDISON.

Waſhington, 27th June, 179[illegible]

Was found by the ſubſcriber

on the march from Braddock's field to this place, an Engliſh Muſket. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have it again.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 18, 1794.

Wanted to contract for ten thouſand Joint Shingles, either white pine or cheſnut, for which the caſh will be paid on delivery. Apply as above.

Zacharias Leard,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, that he will commence the BLUE-DYING & STAMPING Buſineſs in Greenſburgh. He expects that his care and attention to buſineſs will merit the favor of the public.

Auguſt 20, 1794.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the incloſure of ſubſcriber, living in Waſhington, in the night of the 9th of Auguſt, a ſmall bay MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, no brand, a natural trotter, a black mane and tail, a ſmall white ſpot on one of her hind feet. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will ſecure ſaid thief and mare, or Two Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges paid by

WILLIAM M'CAMANT.

Auguſt 19, 1794.

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ALEXANDER CARNAHAN.

Was loſt on the 12th or 13th *inſtant, on the road between Brownſville and Morgan Town, a Three Dollar Bank Note, number and date unknown. Any perſon finding ſaid note, and returning it to me ſhall receive one dollar reward.*

ISAAC PEARCE, Poſtrider.

Auguſt 16, 1794.

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July 2, 1794.

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JOSEPH BLEAKLEY.

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THE members who compoſe the Troop of Light Horſe, in the Fayette county brigade of Militia, are hereby requeſted to meet at Union Town on the ſecond Tueſday of September next, armed and equipped, and ſuch as are not equipped are alſo requeſted to attend, that ſome meaſures may be taken to procure accoutrements, or otherwiſe they will be returned to their former ſtations on the next general field day. A ſecond Lieutenant, and all other neceſſary officers will be elected on the above mentioned day of September.

CLEMENT BROOK, Capt.

Auguſt 13, 1794.

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JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 27, 1794.

N. B. He continues to keep at his ſtore a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land, in Fayette county, about four miles from Brownſville, containing 320 acres, about 60 of which is clear, and the remainder well watered, timbered, and of a good quality. A good title will be given, and the terms of payment made eaſy. For particulars apply to Richard Noble, living near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber at Canonſburgh, Waſhington county.

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SAMUEL ROBB.

Auguſt 26, 1794.

CAME into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber living in Fayette county, Franklin townſhip, on the road leading from the Mountain to Waſhington's bottom, near Meaſon's works, a dark brindled COW, with a white ſpot in her face, and the ends of both horns ſawed off, ſuppoſed to be 10 or 11 years old, the right ear cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PATTY MILLER.

Auguſt 11, 1794.

WHEREAS Mary my wife has left my bed and board, and behaved herſelf in an unbecoming manner, this is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, from the date hereof.

CALEB LINDSLY, Junr.

Auguſt 15, 1794.

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Pittſburgh, Auguſt 16, 1794.

Alexander M'Laughlin & Co

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Dry Goods, Groceries,

Queensware, and Stationary, which they will diſpoſe of for caſh or country produce.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 6, 1794.

Fiſher & Cole,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors weſt of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market ſtreet, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately eſtabliſhed a *Book and Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly ſolicit the patronage of a generous public, whoſe favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now aſſorted with Books on every ſubject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1ſt vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morſes Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, ſheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for uſe of ſchools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibſon's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Alſo, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, ſchool Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35ſ. and a great variety of Hiſtory, Divinity, Medicine, Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newſpaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country ſhall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Diſcipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by *Fiſher & Cole,* a pamphlet, entitled, *Proſpect on War and Paper Currency*—the firſt American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpoſe of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may reſt—the hungry feed, and thoſe who thirſt may quaff of the beſt.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittſburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

William Semple,

HAS juſt received from Philadelphia, a freſh ſupply of *Iriſh Linens, India Blankets, Madeira Wine,* and *Coniac Brandy, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spaniſh and American Segars, &c. &c.*

Pittſburgh, July 31, 1794.

ADG[illegible] & C[illegible]

At the [illegible]
Market [illegible]
for [illegible]

Dry [illegible]

Cotton, Wool & T[illegible]
by the dozen or ſingle [illegible]
Philadelphia prices.

Cut Nails of all ſizes, [illegible]
and carriage.

They have alſo on hand a very large aſſortment of *CASTINGS,* which they will ſell at 100 dollars per ton, or 5d per lb. retail.

Any perſon wanting the above articles may always depend on being ſupplied, as they intend to keep a conſtant aſſortment.

Pittſburgh, July 2, 1794.

Pittſburgh Academy,

IS opened for the reception of children of both ſexes, where they will be inſtructed in the following ſciences, viz. The Engliſh, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the uſe of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philoſophy and other Sciences, will be occaſionally read and explained.—Price of Tuition, five pounds per ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 1, 1794.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 27th July, an Apprentice named *JOHN VAUGHEN,* between 15 and 16 years of age; he took with him two ſhirts and two pair of trowſers of country linen, black breeches and ſundry other cloaths; was ſeen with a ſtriped nankeen coat and fuſtian trowſers on, which he has ſtolen from my houſe, and it is probable he will not want for any other cloaths as he is noted for ſtealing, lying and ſwearing. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and delivers him to his maſter ſhall have the above reward.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 1, 1794.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that ſome evil minded people have made it a practice to counſel and adviſe apprentices to the injury of their maſters, and I have reaſon to ſuſpect it has been the caſe with mine. I do therefore offer a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any perſon that will give information of ſuch perſon or perſons, upon conviction thereof.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Dauphin county, Londonderry townſhip, on Sunday the 20th inſtant, an indented ſervant lad, named *FRANCIS CAMPBELL SMITH,* 16 years of age, about 5 feet high; he has blue eyes, fair ſtraight hair, is ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox, thick ſet, and has a remarkable large ſcar on his left leg occaſioned by the kick of a horſe. He broke open a deſk and took out a conſiderable ſum of money. It is ſuppoſed he will make towards Redſtone. He had on and took with him when he went away, a half-worn broadcloth green coat, a homeſpun blue and white cotton waiſtcoat, a pair of lie and white coloured trowſers, one fine and two hemp ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, and a new wool hat, bound. Any perſon that will apprehend ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM FRAZER.

July 22, 1794.

Was found by the ſubſcriber *on the march from Braddock's field to this place, an Engliſh Muſket. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have it again.*

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Pittſburgh, July 31, 1794.

A[illegible]

A[illegible]

Dry [illegible]

Cotton, Wool & T[illegible]
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Cut Nails of all ſizes, [illegible]
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Pittſburgh, Auguſt 1, 1794.

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 27th July, an Apprentice named *JOHN VAUGHEN*, between 15 and 16 years of age; he took with him two ſhirts and two pair of trowſers of country linen, black breeches and ſundry other cloaths; was ſeen with a ſtriped nankeen coat and fuſtian trowſers on, which he has ſtolen from my houſe, and it is probable he will not want for any other cloaths as he is noted for ſtealing, lying and ſwearing. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and delivers him to his maſter ſhall have the above reward.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 1, 1794.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that ſome evil minded people have made it a practice to counſel and adviſe apprentices to the injury of their maſters, and I have reaſon to ſuſpect it has been the caſe with mine. I do therefore offer a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any perſon that will give information of ſuch perſon or perſons, upon conviction thereof.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Dauphin county, Londonderry townſhip, on Sunday the 20th inſtant, an indented ſervant lad, named *FRANCIS CAMPBELL SMITH*, 16 years of age, about 5 feet high; he has blue eyes, fair ſtraight hair, is ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox, thick ſet, and has a remarkable large ſcar on his left leg occaſioned by the kick of a horſe. He broke open a deſk and took out a conſiderable ſum of money. It is ſuppoſed he will make towards Redſtone. He had on and took with him when he went away, a half-worn broadcloth green coat, a homeſpun blue and white cotton waiſtcoat, a pair of lie and white coloured trowſers, one fine and two hemp ſhirts, two pair of tow trowſers, and a new wool hat, bound. Any perſon that will apprehend ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM FRAZER.

July 22, 1794.